MODULE 2

"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC
LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME"

LITERACY ENRICHMENT

BECOME AN EFFECTIVE READER

سلسلة تعلم القرآن

Learning Quran Series

BASED ON LIVE CLASSES
BY SADIYYA UMM JALEEL

Module 2 Literacy Enrichment
"Become an Effective Reader-Workbook Coach"

Completed February 2019/1440 Hijri
1st Edition 2021, 2nd Edition 2025

Formatted, published, written, and edited by:
Sadiyya Umm Jaleel, Minnesota.

Cover Design & Publishing: Sadiyya Umm Jaleel.

Copyright © 12/2025 by Sadiyya Umm Jaleel
Minnesota, USA All rights reserved.
Visit https://www.amazon.com/dp/B0D52WN53T to purchase. Meanwhile, permission is granted for non-commercial sharing and printing. Distribution of the complete work in eBook format is allowed, provided that this copyright notice and full attribution remain intact. Any other reproduction, distribution, or transmission of any part of this publication in any form or by any means, including commercial use, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner, is prohibited. For sales contact, learningquranseries@icloud.com.

~Dedicated to those yearning to become better reciters.

ISBN 9798326211521 (paperback)
All rights reserved

وَقُل رَّبِّ زِدْنِى عِلْمًا
And say: "My Lord! Increase me in knowledge.
Soorah TaaHaa 20:114

Introduction

All praise is for Allah; we praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil of ourselves and our actions. Whomsoever Allah guides cannot be led astray. Whomsoever Allah misguides, no one can guide him. I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone without any partner, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

Dedication

To learners determined to become better reciters of the Quran.

Acknowledgments

We praise and thank Allah, who has guided us to Islam, and we ask Him for firmness in the religion. To proceed, I would like to thank all my teachers and those whom I have had the opportunity to teach over the years.

Preface

After completing Module 1, Arabic Essentials, we proceed with Module 2, *Literacy Enrichment*. This module is designed to enhance Arabic reading and writing skills through the Quran.

Objective

The objective of this book is to help readers increase their ability to recite the Quran with confidence and ease while improving writing skills. Moreover, this module explains signs and symbols in the Quran, including how to make proper stops during recitation. Helpful recitation tips are included to help new readers overcome frustration.

Obtaining the objective

This module will take approximately 3-6 months to finish. You have met the recitation goal when it takes you 5 minutes *or less* to read a page with ease and confidence. Strive to recite from different areas of the Quran every day. Improving your recitation will strengthen your overall Arabic learning.

Uniqueness of this course

- Weekly Quran Study Logs, Reading Journal, Reading Skills Map, Pre-Reading Map, and more!
- Designed to impart knowledge according to sound Aqeedah, refraining from innovations.
- Contains benefits related to reciting and studying the Quran.
- All lessons are obtained from the last Juz of the Quran and other popular selections.
- Larger font for easier reading and shaded tables for simplicity.
- Learners may work at their own pace.

Tips for Success

- Read, read, read! The only way for you to become a better reciter is to recite. Hence, read and recite the Quran as much as you are able. Having a habit of reading the translation with Arabic facilitates proper understanding and intended application.
- Complete a writing assignment 1-3 times a week. Practice writing Arabic until you become satisfied with it and have high expectations.
- Read regardless of the difficulty; most **begin** this course, taking 15-45 minutes to complete a page of the Quran. Once the course was completed, learners could recite a page in less than 5 minutes. The more you read, the better you will become. May Allah grant you success. Aameen
- Read from the Quran what you have previously memorized. When doing so, avoid relying on your memory (memory *vs.* recitation), as this may help apply what you are learning.
- This course includes a weekly Quran Study Log, which includes listening to Quran recitation. Consider skilled reciters such as Hudhayfi, Husary, Menshawi, Shuraim, and Sudais, to name a few.

- Put your knowledge into practice, numbers were learned in Module 1 Arabic Essentials, read the numbers at the bottom of each page, and at the end of each Aayah.
- Make your best times the times for Quran, establishing a reading flow that removes your mistakes, like errors with vowels and letters. Establish a balance between **flow** and **precision.**
- This module serves as a coach to help you create a flow in your recitation. As a WORKBOOK COACH, your goal is to help overcome self-interruption caused by doubts about letter recognition and a lack of confidence in continuing recitation.
- These errors may be overcome by consistently reading, having awareness of all the symbols and signs in the Quran, avoiding improper stops, including sighs during recitation, and all success is from Allah.

Important Note

- I have used some transliteration in this module. However, their usage should be discarded and not relied upon at any stage. Besides, with Allah's permission, once you complete this course, you will be able to:
    - Identify the letters without serving doubt!
    - Recognize the vowels and how to read them!
    - Understand how to read Arabic text!
    - Have established a good flow when reading the Quran!

  Hence, this module will free you from relying on transliterated words in future studies, Bi-idhnillah.

Contact

Please direct any questions, comments, corrections, or concerns to: learningquranseries@icloud.com.
Instagram: LEARNINGQURANSERIES

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ٱتْلُ مَآ أُوحِىَ إِلَيكَ مِنَ ٱلْكِتَٰبِ وَأَقِمِ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ

Recite (O Muhammad) what has been revealed to you of the Book (the Quran), and perform As-Salat...29:45

سِلسِلَةُ تَعلِّمِ القُرآنِ الكَرِيمِ

Learning Quran Series

Module 2: Literacy Enrichment Contents

Become an Effective Reader - Workbook Coach

Introduction P9
Important terms used in this book P12
Points on the Script of al Quran al Kareem P13
Learner Study Pages P14
Juz Amma Checklist P21
Two Types of Mistakes in Recitation P23
Lesson 1 Timed reading, reading with (ال) P28
Lesson 2 Stopping on Words P33
Lesson 3 Words of Leen, Hamzatul-Wasl, Medd P37
Lesson 4 Stopping on Taa-Mar-Bootah (ة) P41
Lesson 5 Dropping Medd followed by (ال) P44
Lesson 6 Mandatory types of Medd & Reading tips P47
Review: Midterm Reading & Exercise P49
Lesson 7 Sajdah Tilaawah, Zero symbols P56
Lesson 8 Understanding Medd/Obligatory Medd P61
Lesson 9 More stopping symbols P65
Lesson 10 Laam (ل) in the Name of Allah P70
Lesson 11 Dropping Medd at the end of a word P74
Lesson 12 Makee and Madanee Suwar P78
Lesson 13 Cumulative Review P83
Lesson 14 Some virtues of Falaq, Naas, and Ikhlaas P87
Lesson 15 Final Timed Reading/Closing P90
Bonus Section P92

Module 2, Literacy Enrichment
Introduction: Manners of Approaching the Quran

There are many benefits and manners regarding the Quran that can be mentioned. However, the objective of this book is to help readers improve their recitation fluency. Therefore, we will discuss a few benefits relating to handling and reading the Quran.

Firstly, it is vital to understand that the Quran has rights that we recite, study, and apply. Consider what Uthmaan (May Allah be pleased with him) narrated on the Prophet (ﷺ) when he said,
(خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَ عَلَّمَهُ) "The best among you are those who learn the Quran and teach it." This narration clearly conveys that reading, studying, and teaching the Quran are virtuous practices for Muslims, as it states, "The best among you are those who learn the Quran and teach it."

Regarding application and recitation, let us look at the method of the early predecessors; they kept themselves occupied with Allah's speech. Some of them would recite the Quran every 3 days, others every 7, and others 3 times a month, and they were foremost among those who implemented the Quran. The proof of this is in the narration of Abdullah bin Masood (May Allah be pleased with him), he said: "When a man amongst us learned ten verses [of the Quran], **he would not move on [to the next verses] until he had understood their meanings and how to act by them.**" Furthermore, Abu Abdur Rahman As-Sulami said: "Those who used to teach us the Quran told us that they used to learn the Quran from the Prophet (ﷺ); when they learnt ten verses they would not move on until they put into practice what was in them, **so we learned knowledge and implementation together**".

Secondly, it is vital to know Quran recitation is a form of worship, and it is rewarded abundantly; as Muhammad bin Ka'b Al-Qurazi narrated: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "I heard 'Abdullah bin Masood saying: 'The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: (مَنْ قَرَأَ حَرْفًا مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَلَهُ بِهِ حَسَنَةٌ وَالْحَسَنَةُ بِعَشْرِ أَمْثَالِهَا لاَ أَقُولُ الم حَرْفٌ وَلَكِنْ أَلِفٌ حَرْفٌ وَلاَمٌ حَرْفٌ وَمِيمٌ حَرْفٌ) "[Whoever recites a letter] from Allah's Book, then he receives the reward from it, and the reward of ten the like of it. I do not say that Alif Lam Meem is a letter, but Alif is a letter, Lam is a letter, and Meem is a letter." [at-Tirmidhi, graded Hasan]

Thirdly, to begin with the Istiaadhah, as Allah mentions in Soorah an-Nahl:

فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ فَٱسْتَعِذْ بِٱللَّهِ مِنَ ٱلشَّيْطَٰنِ ٱلرَّجِيمِ

"So when you want to recite the Quran, seek refuge with Allah from Shaytan, the outcast, cursed one." 16:98

Lastly, the etiquette for the Istiaadhah and the Basmalah:

- The Istiaadhah must be said before recitation.
- In a group, only the first reader says the Istiaadhah (aloud).
- It is only necessary to repeat the Istiaadhah if there is a conversation unrelated to the Speech of Allah during recitation.
- Basmallah is the utterance of (بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ). It is said at the beginning of every Soorah, excluding Soorah at-Tawbah (9), since there is no Basmalah.
- The Basmallah is said at the beginning of each Soorah, not the beginning of *each* recitation. Instead, we begin our recitation with the Istiaadhah, as previously mentioned. The Istiaadhah is said to remove distractions and disruptions.

Respecting the Quran:

- It is best to perform Wudu before reading from the Quran. (This does not include copies containing translations and explanations, even if they are in Arabic.)
- Both holding and reciting the Quran while in the state of sexual impurity have been prohibited.
- The Quran is Allah's speech; it should not be placed on the floor, and nothing should be set on top of it. Instead, it should be placed above other things.
- The speech of Allah must be venerated; thus, it is not allowed to be put in filthy places such as garbage bins or taken into bathrooms, etc.
- We should beautify our voice when reciting the Quran. As comes in the narration of Abu Lubaabah Bashir bin 'Abdul-Mundhir (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Prophet (ﷺ) said, (من لم يتغنَ بالقرآن فليس منا) "He who does not recite the Qur'an in a pleasant tone is not of us." [Abu Dawud].

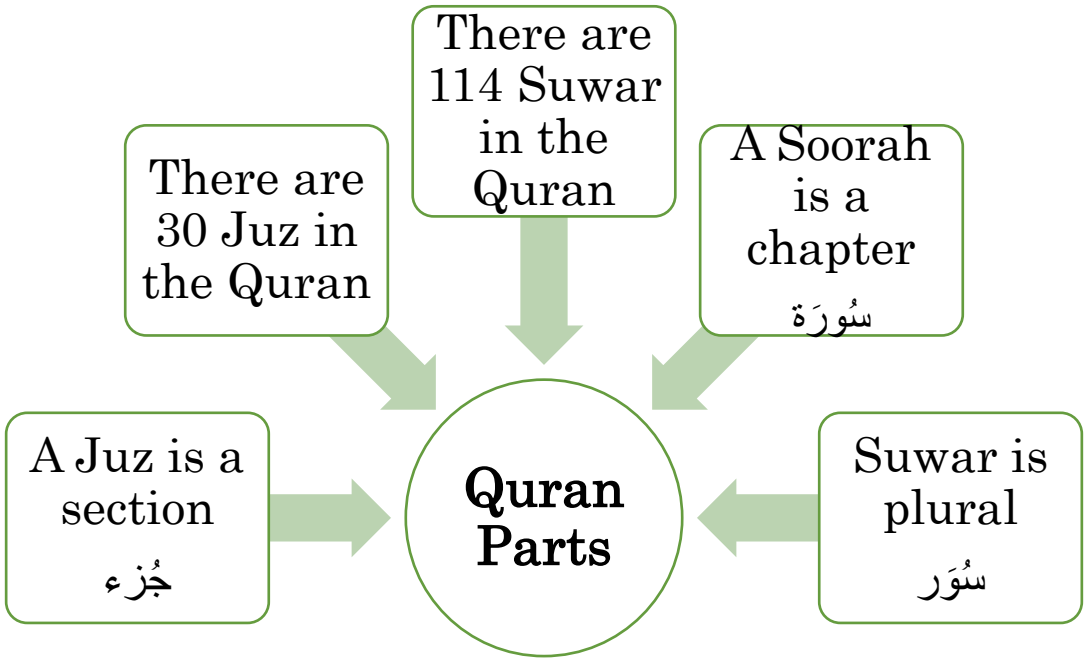
May Allah make us from amongst those
who are given guidance by His book, Aameen

Becoming a Fluent Reader of al-Quran al-Kareem

This book will help you become a more competent reader and includes the following:

- Review of the short and long vowels with their timings.
- Explanation of reading words with Sukoon, Leen, and Shaddah.
- Details of reading with Hamzatul-Wasl.
- Understanding The Oblong and Circular Zero.
- The rules of stopping in the Quran.
- The signs for stopping.
- How to find an Aayah, page, and Soorah in an Arabic Quran.

Next, learn the following terms and information below:



إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا ٱلذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُۥ لَحَٰفِظُونَ

Indeed We have revealed the Quran and surely We shall preserve it 15:9

قٓ ۚ وَٱلْقُرْءَانِ ٱلْمَجِيدِ

By the Glorious Quran 50:1

Points on the Script of al Quran al Kareem

- During the time of the Prophet (ﷺ), the Quran was preserved by way of scribes and memorization of the companions.
- Two years after the death of the Prophet (ﷺ), Abu Bakr ordered the collection of the Quran to prevent it from being lost.
- Zayd bin Thaabit collected the Quran into one manuscript under the authority of Abu Bakr.
- Lastly, Uthmaan ibn Affan completed the script of the Quran, solidifying its manuscript 15 years after the death of the Prophet (ﷺ)—consequently, the Uthmaani Manuscript.
- Be sure you are reading from a "Uthmaani Script" Quran, see image below:

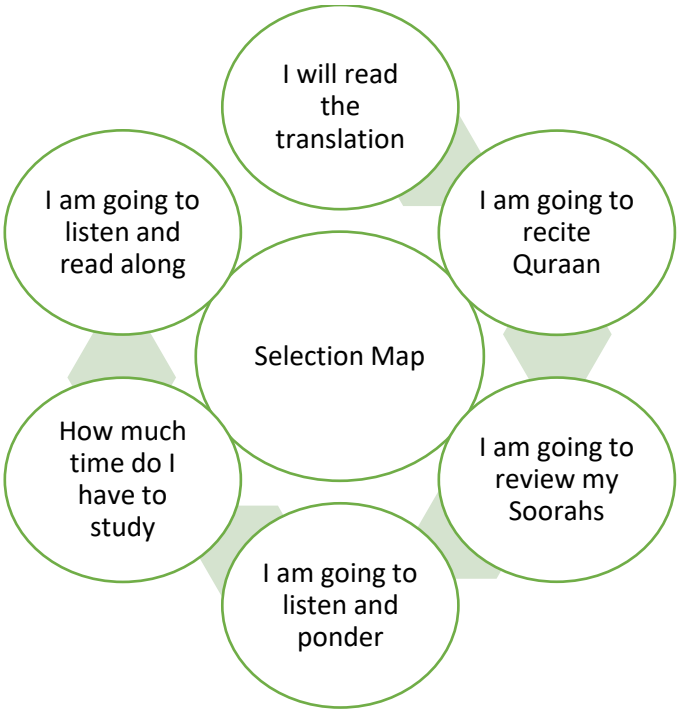
Learner Study Aids

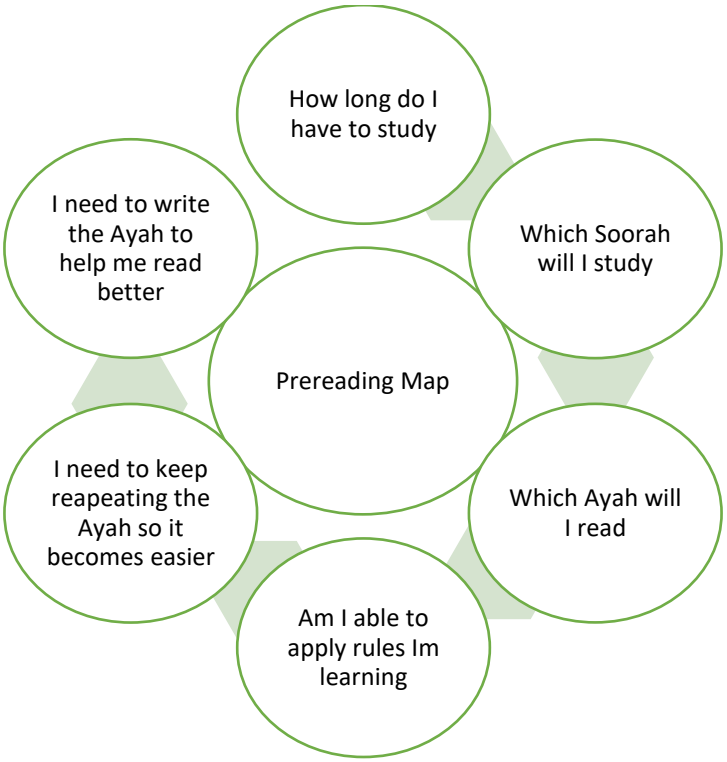
A prominent feature of this course is committing to reciting the Qur'an every day. The Quran Study Log will facilitate the organization and establishment of this daily routine. Also, utilize the following several pages throughout this course, including the:

- Mental Maps: Planning before studying.
- Juz Amma Checklist: Evaluate your reading success.
- Arabic Practice Writing Pages: Handwriting enrichment.
- Reading Journal & notes pages: Efficient study skills.
- Quran Study Log: A personal Quran Commitment. With this commitment, expand your reading to different parts of the Quran, at least **twice a week**. Thus, open the Quran and read from areas that you have not memorized or frequently listened to, etc. This will help flourish your recitation. Remember, there is a reward for every letter recited, so recite and reward yourself.

With the Guidance of Allah, these learning aids will help you keep organized and better focused. May Allah give you success, Aameen.

Use your best times for the Speech of Allah!


I will read the translation
I am going to recite Quraan
I am going to review my Soorahs
I am going to listen and ponder
How much time do I have to study
I am going to listen and read along
Selection Map

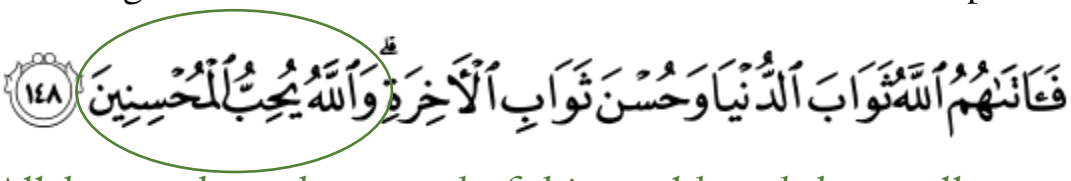

How long do I have to study
Which Soorah will I study
Which Ayah will I read
Am I able to apply rules Im learning
I need to keep reapeating the Ayah so it becomes easier
I need to write the Ayah to help me read better
Prereading Map

Quran Study Log Sample

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Notes

- You may prefill your study log for the week or check it as you go. It may vary how you keep up from week to week (prefill vs. daily checking). The goal is to continue reciting and interacting with the items on the Quran Study Log for at least 10 minutes.
- If you become frustrated during your recitation, repeat the Istiaadhah and try again. Clear your mind, be firm in your approach, and never give up.
- Practice your writing: write at least five lines a week. This will improve your handwriting *and* reading fluency. Tip: Write the Soorah you are reading/ memorizing.
- Disconnect words that are difficult to pronounce when reciting. For example, if you come across a word and are not sure how to read it, write it! This will help remove the difficulty and identify the cause of stumbling. Some letters are doubled over each other. It is a good idea to write these words out; see the example below:



So Allah gave them the reward of this world, and the excellent reward of the Hereafter. And Allah loves Al-Muhsinun, the good doers. 3:138

١٣٨	وَ اللهُ يُحبُّ المُحسِنِينَ
	Notice how the ي and ح are written; they are not coupled together as they would occur in the script of the Quran. Also, the ل and the م are separated and written in a basic Arabic Manuscript. You write it below…

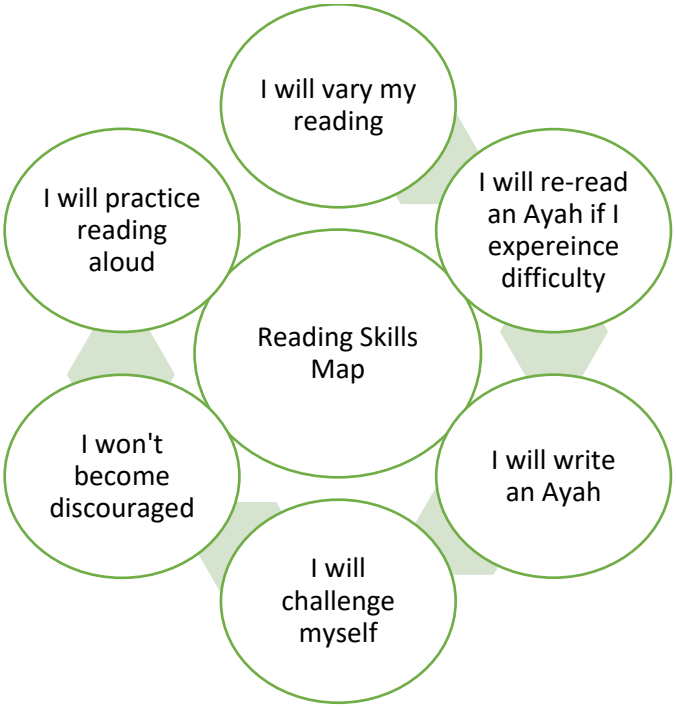
	Your Arabic writing journal will be similar.
	Also, whenever you find yourself stumbling over a word, write it and say it seven times until it becomes easy.
	Likewise, if an Aayaah is posing difficulty, repeat it until it becomes easy. This will improve your recitation and help you avoid stumbling errors. Inshaa-Allah
	Next, think about what notes you will include in your Reading Journal.
	And finally, record the day you start this course here, and remain diligent! Module 2 Literacy Enrichment, Become an Effective Reader-Workbook Coach, commencement date: _____

Beneficial Fact:
The Quran is the Speech of Allah, and uncreated.

Reading Journal

Effective Study	
Consider the following Reading Journal responses:	
• How much time did you devote to studying? Do you need to increase the amount for success?	
• Questions I have:	
• Familiar word(s):	
• Unfamiliar word(s):	
• A benefit:	
• Other Important information:	
Remember: Writing an Aaayah from the Quran will help improve handwriting and better understand the font in the Quran.	

Notes


I will vary my reading
I will re-read an Ayah if I expereince difficulty
I will write an Ayah
I will challenge myself
I won't become discouraged
I will practice reading aloud
Reading Skills Map

Throughout this course, you will read through Juz Amma and other selected Ayaah. After each lesson, rate your reading fluency and return to any Soorah you find challenging with the following checklist:

Remember: Memory VS. Recitation

Rate your ability to read through Juz Amma				
	Easy	Moderate	Challenging	Difficult
Naas 114				
Falaq 113				
Ikhlaas 112				
Masad 111				
Nasr 110				
Kaafiroon 109				
Kawthar 108				
Maaun 107				
Quraysh 106				
Feel 105				
Al-Humazah 104				
Asr 103				
Takaathur 102				
Qaariah 101				
Aadiyaat 100				
Zalzalah 99				
Bayyinah 98				
Qadr 97				

	Easy	Moderate	Challenging	Difficult
Alaq 96				
Teen 95				
Sharh 94				
Duha 93				
Layl 92				
Shams 91				
Balad 90				
Fajr 89				
Ghaashiyyah 88				
Ala 87				
Taariq 86				
Burooj 85				
Inshigaaq 84				
Mutaffifeen 83				
Infitaar 82				
Takweer 81				
Abasa 80				
Naaziaat 79				
Naba 78				
Other virtuous selections in this course				
Mu'minoon 23:1-11				
Bagarah 2:255				
Bagarah 2:285-286				
Faatiah				

Two types of mistakes in the recitation of the Quran:

1. A type that changes the meaning and **must be corrected** (لَحنٌ جَلِي).

2. A type of Tajweed ruling and correction is **not** mandatory (لَحنٌ خَفيٌ).

To explain:

Type 1, The Obvious Mistake: it *must* be corrected and is related to pronunciation. Such as the correct articulation of the letters and proper vowel usage with their timings. Thus, it is not permissible to:

- Lengthen the short vowels.
- Shorten the long vowels.
- Exchange vowels, such as reading Kasrah instead of Fathah, etc.
- Articulate the letters incorrectly, such as reciting (د) instead of (ض), or (ق) instead of (ك), and so on.
- Neither is it allowed to make improper starts and stops.

These types of mistakes change the meaning of the Quran, and it is the learner's responsibility to work assiduously to correct them.

Type 2, The Hidden Mistake: It is only necessary to correct with skilled reciters. Thus, those who are proficient in and aware of the Tajweed rules can amend their recitation accordingly. Mistakes of this type are many, including the rules for "Noon Saakinah and Tanween", "The Heavy Raa", and the like. If you have an interest in the science of Tajweed made easy, consider Module B: Tajweed Assist, Improving Recitation!

Meanwhile, there is a Tajweed rule in the Quran that occurs with a small Meem (م) above the text. An example, (أَلِيمٌۢ). Notice there is a small Meem with a tail (م) above the letter Meem. This is recurring in the Quran, and the small Meem above the letter Meem indicates a Tajweed rule. This is a rule from Type #2; avoid needing to understand and apply it at this point. Instead, learn the fundamentals of reading and focus on the lessons provided in this book. May Allah bless you. Aameen

Important:
Letters above the text in the Quran
are *not* the Speech of Allah.
Instead, recitation symbols.

Literacy Enrichment

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 1

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

LITERACY ENRICHMENT Lesson 1

To start, you will determine how long it takes you to recite a page of the Quran. To do this, you will complete a timed reading exercise. This timed reading will also occur at the mid-section and end of the course. Your goal is to read through a page of the Quran within 2-7minutes with accuracy. In my experience, most students began this course, taking about 15-45 minutes to read a page, and upon completion about 2-7 minutes. Hence, cut your reading time by 1/3 or more during this course. For example, if it currently takes you 15 minutes to read a page of the Quran when you begin, it should take you 5 when you finish, and so on. Now, complete the timed reading exercise:

Determine how long it takes you to read a page of the Quran.

1) You will set a timer and read a page of the Quran. **Important**: Reading an entire page is **often hard for new readers**, so read five lines and multiply your recorded reading by 3. (Keeping in mind, you will read five lines, **not** 5 Ayahs.)
2) Be sure to read a page you have **not** memorized and are **not** familiar with.
3) Avoid concerning yourself with mistakes and doubts. Just do your best and read.
4) Set your timer, complete the reading exercise.
5) Record your timing: _____

Next, you will begin learning tips to improve your recitation and reduce your timed reading score. Let's start with a review of items discovered in Module 1, Arabic Essentials (pg. 79), Shaddah.

In Arabic, when a letter has Shaddah ّ, there are 2 of the same letters. (Like the word "irregular" in English.) With Shaddah, the 1st letter has Sukoon ْ, while the 2nd letter has a vowel. Study the table below:

حَتَّى حَتْ+تَى [Hat | ta]	كَلَّا كَلْ+لَا [Kal | laa]
ثُمَّ ثُمْ+مَ	لَتَوَرُنَّ لَتَوَرُنْ+نَ

Read Soorah at-Takaathur (102) to practice with Shaddah ّ.
For more of a challenge, read Soorah al Waaqiah (56).

Next, we continue understanding how to read with Hamzatul-Wasl, followed by Shaddah. To review Hamzatul-Wasl (ٱ), and words with (the Definite Article), Alif-Laam (ال), refer to Module 1, Arabic Essentials (pgs. 94, 106, and 107).

Whenever you come across a word or Aayaah that is difficult, say it many times until it becomes easy. This will increase your reading fluency by Allah's will.

Notice in the examples below,

1) When the Laam (ل) in the Alif/Laam (ال) construction has Sukoon, it is pronounced.
2) When the letter after the Laam has Shaddah, the Laam is silent.
3) Hamzatul-Wasl is silent when it comes in the middle of the text.
4) When the Aayaah begins with Hamzatul-Wasl, you must read it, as we cannot start reading with Sukoon, i.e., Hamzatul-Wasl.

Beginning with Hamzatul-Wasl, Reading after Al-Laam	
ٱلرَّحمٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيم	ٱلحَمدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلعٰلَمِين
Observe that in the examples above, when beginning with Hamzatul-Wasl, we pronounce it as Fathah.(َ). Next, in word constructions with Alif-Laam, look to see if the letter after Laam has Shaddah, read below:	
Laam is pronounced when the Laam has Sukoon, and the letter following Laam does not have Shaddah.	**Laam is silent when the letter following the Laam has Shaddah (In this case, you will skip the Hamzatul Wasl and the Laam.)**
الْمَالِكُ The Master and Owner	الرَّبُّ The Lord and Cherisher
الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ The-All Living, The Sustainer (Who provides for all that exist)	الرَّحمَانُ الرَّحِيمُ The All-Merciful, The Most Merciful

Reminder: Complete study logs daily!

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 2

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

LITERACY ENRICHMENT Lesson 2

In this lesson, read Soorah al Balad (90), Sharh (94), Aadiyaat (100), and Feel (105) to learn how to stop on words.

How to Stop on Words:

- If you stop on Fathah ◌َ, Kasrah ◌ِ, or Dammah ◌ُ you read the last letter with Sukoon ◌ْ.
- Likewise, if you stop on Kasrah Tanwen ◌ٍ, or Dammah Tanween ◌ٌ, you read the last letter with Sukoon ◌ْ.
- However, if you stop on Fathah Tanween ◌ًا, you recite Alif Madd آ.
- Consequently, if you stop on Sukoon ◌ْ, there is no change. You read the last letter with Sukoon.

Symbol used for stopping in the Quran

This symbol (or a similar one) is the most common symbol used to indicate stopping at the end of an Ayyah. In the lessons to come, you will continue to learn the various signs for stopping. Inshaa-Allah. Those signs will appear above the text. Keep in mind that stopping symbols are provided to preserve the meaning of the Quran. It is essential to know how and when to stop. Also, these symbols allow the reader to take breaths during recitation, which helps maintain reading flow.

May Allah give you guidance in this affair. Aameen

Stopping on Alif-Medd (ا) and Fathah-Tanween (اً)

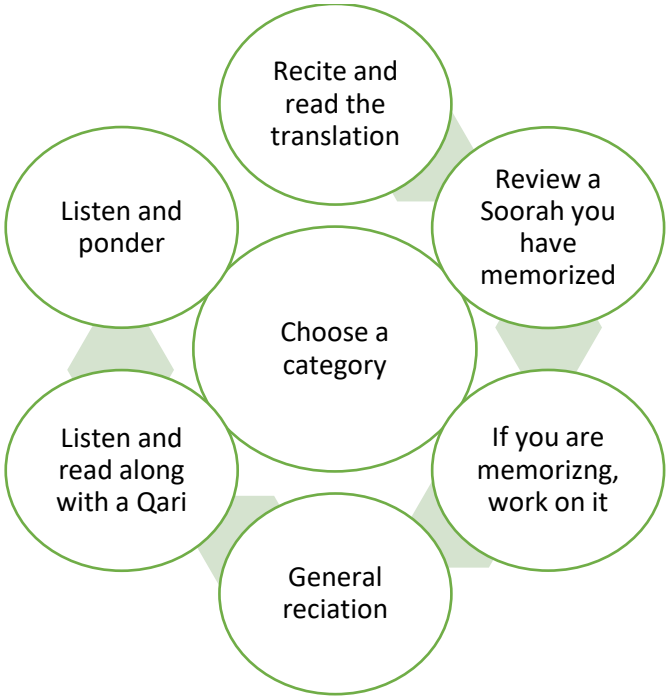
- ✓ When stopping on Alif-Medd, you make Medd.
- ✓ When stopping on 'Fathah-Tanween', make Medd.
- ✓ Remember, 'Fathah-Tanween' is always written with an Alif (اً), hence remove the Tanween and read the Alif. It is read as if you were stopping on the Alif-Medd.

Exercise: Read and listen to Zalzalah (99) and pay attention to the endings with 'Fathah-Tanween' that end in 'Alif Madd'.

Continue to Read! *Study!* **Apply!** And be consistent!

Continue to Read! *Study!* **Apply!** And be consistent!

Continue to Read! *Study!* **Apply!** And be consistent!


Recite and read the translation
Review a Soorah you have memorized
If you are memorizng, work on it
General reciation
Listen and read along with a Qari
Listen and ponder
Choose a category

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 3

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

LITERACY ENRICHMENT Lesson 3

In this lesson, you will:

Learn and review the following:

- The long vowels: (ا/ي/و).
- Alif-Maqsooraa (ى).
- Words containing one of the combinations of Leen, (ـَوْ)/(ـَيْ).
- 13 characteristics of the believers, mentioned in Soorah al Muminoon 23:1-11.

✓ Review of the long vowels: (ا/ي/و).

Long vowels are read with two beats, approx. 2 seconds.	
الَّذِينَ [Yaa Medd]	صَلَاتِهِم [Alif Medd]
وَالَّذِينَ [Yaa Medd]	المُؤمِنُون [Waw Medd]

- Alif-Maqsooraah ى: a type of Medd, it is pronounced with two counts and occurs at the end of a word. It may appear with an Alif above the Yaa (عَلَىٰ) or without (اِبتَغَى).

Keep in mind, if Kasrah precedes Yaa, it is Yaa Medd, and if Fathah precedes Yaa, it is Alif-Maqsoorah, see below:	
فِي/الَّذِي Yaa Medd	اِبتَغَى/عَلَىٰ Alif-Maqsoorah

- Arabic words containing Leen are like English words "wait" and "ouch". Consider the following:

  The sounds "ay" and "ow" in the Arabic words (زَوْج) [zawj]and (بَيْت) [bait].

Words of Lefollowing, (thah, combined with Waw (ـَوْ) or Yaa (ـَيْ) with Sukoon.	
الفِردَوْس	أَيْمَٰنُهُم

Assignments:

- Read 23:1-11, read the English, and take note of the 13 characteristics of the believers mentioned.
- Read Soorah al Layl (92) and Quraysh (106).
- Complete a writing assignment.
- Read the Quran for a minimum of 10 minutes each day. Think about it: That's two minutes after each prayer, or 5 minutes after two prayers. You can do it! ask Allah for guidance.

Aim for study times that work for you and take advantage of them.

My best study times are in the mornings. The evenings? Does it vary between weekdays and weekends? I focus best when…

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 4

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

LITERACY ENRICHMENT Lesson 4

In this lesson, learn:

How to stop on the letters Haa (ه) and Taa-Marbootah (ة).
Taa Marbootah makes the Haa with Sukoon when stopping on it, and Haa is read with Sukoon. Study the following:

Ending with Haa (ه) and Taa-Marbootah (ة)	
الْقَارِعَةُ	مَوْزِينُهُ
Becomes,	Haa ends with Sukoon,
الْقَارِعَهْ	مَوْزِينُهْ

Next, follow along and listen to the Quran recitation. Please pay attention to how the Ayyah ends and hear how we end the reading with the sound Haa (ه). Soorah Humuzah (104), al-Qaariah (101), Bayyinah (98), Ghaashiyyah (88), and ar-Rahamman (55) all have examples. Be careful, some reciters connect Ayaat. Make sure you're listening to a recitation, and the reciter stops at the end of each Aayaah.
Exercises: Read Soorah al Ala (87) and Fajr (89) to review the following:

- Practice how to stop on words properly.
- Reading Medd (ا و ي) with two beats
- Reading with the "ay and ou" sounds, as in the words: لَيْلَ, سَوْطَ.
- Reading with Alif-Maqsoorah, as in the word: ذِكرَى.
- The difference between Alif-Maqsoorah and Yaa Medd (ي).
  - Kasrah comes before Yaa Medd: (ِي).
  - Fathah (َ) comes before Alif-Maqsoorah (َى).

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 5

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 5

In this lesson, read Soorah at-Takweer (81), and learn:

- How to read Medd followed by the (ال) construction.
- Medd is dropped when followed by the (ال) construction. See the examples provided.

The Alif (ا), in the word (إِذَا), is dropped.	
إِذَا ٱلشَّمسُ	وَإِذَا ٱلنُّجُومُ
وَإِذَا ٱلْجِبَالُ	وَإِذَا ٱلْعِشَارُ
وَإِذَا ٱلْوُحُوشُ	وَإِذَا ٱلْبِحَارُ
وَإِذَا ٱلنُّفُوسُ	وَإِذَا ٱلْمَوْءُدَةُ
The Yaa (ي), in the word (فِي), is dropped.	
لِّلَّهِ مَا فِى ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَمَا فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ	
To Allah belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is on the earth. 2:284	

Exercise:

- Read and listen along to Soorah at-Takweer (81), and Soorah ar-Rahmaan (55).
- Reminder, read the numbers in the Quran.
- Complete a writing exercise.
- Refer to the Quran Study Log everyday!

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 6

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 6

In this lesson, you will practice reading with Shaddah ّ and Learn about nasalization with Shaddah and the mandatory Medd types.

The following four words in the Quran look similar. Let's take a closer look, two of the words begin with Fathah and two with Kasrah. Also, two of the words have Shaddah, so the Laam is said twice. Example and read below:			
إِلَّا	إِلَا	أَلَّا	أَلَا
Practice saying each word above five times each.			

Next, more reading with Shaddah.

Next, the letters Noon and Meem exhibit nasalization when read with Shaddah. They're recited for about two counts. Read the following:	
إِنَّ	أَمَّا
جَنَّة	ثُمَّ
Say the above words five times each.	

On the following page, you will learn more about Medd.

Mandatory Medd Types:	
Intensified Medd: When Shaddah follows Medd, it is observed for approximately 6 beats.	وَوَجَدَكَ ضَآلًّا فَهَدَىٰ This Medd occurs in Soorah al Faatihah: ٱلضَّآلِّينَ
Hamza Preceding Alif: Medd pronounced for 2 beats	وَلَلْـَٔاخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ ٱلْأُولَىٰ أَلَمْ يَجِدْكَ يَتِيمًا فَـَٔاوَىٰ
Hamza in the word: This type of Medd last for roughly 4 beats.	وَوَجَدَكَ عَآئِلًا فَأَغْنَىٰ وَأَمَّا ٱلسَّآئِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ

Assignments:

- Read and listen along to Soorah al Infitaar (82)
- Listen, read, and follow along to Soorah ad-Duha (93). Notice items you've learned in this lesson.
- Complete a writing assignment.
- Complete study logs daily!

A Look Back –Review

- ✓ Are you approaching The Book of Allah every day?
- ✓ Are you choosing different categories: reviewing, reciting, listening?
- ✓ Is your reading flow becoming smoother and more accurate?
- ✓ What can you do to help achieve your goal of becoming a more effective reader?
- ✓ What strategies work best for you?
- ✓ Are you practicing your writing drills?

A Look Ahead –Reminder

- Maintain sincerity for Allah's sake in all your affairs.
- Ask Allah for beneficial knowledge and righteous actions.
- Ponder and listen to the Quran being recited.
- Use the identical copy of the Quran when you read, avoid switching and using different styles. Please choose your favorite Uthmaani Script and remain with it.
- Recite the Quran as much as you are able, avoid saying "Um," "Uh," and any other speech that is not present in the text. Read, do your best. Since, in the beginning, you cannot spend time worrying about your mistakes. Relax, keep focused, and do your best. Remember, the reward is doubled for struggling and for every letter recited.
- Guard your time: we all get 24 hours a day, use them wisely.

Notes

Midterm Timed Reading

Time to recheck your reading fluency level.

To do so:

- Set your timer and read a page of the Quran.
- Read a page you haven't memorized and aren't familiar with. Remember, only read what you see. Avoid saying anything that isn't in the text. Refrain from saying, "oh wait", "uh", "um", and the like.
- Copy the time it takes you to read.
- Remember, you may read five lines and multiply that by 3.
- Keep in mind, you wouldn't read 5 Ayahs, but 5 lines.
- Record your timing: _____

Take into consideration the following,

- Have you noticed a significant change in your timing?
- Has your time *decreased* by about 5-10 minutes?
- Either way, keep reading.
- Continue reading and do your best; the more you read, the better you will become. Inshaa-Allah.

Your final recheck is at the end of the course.

Review: How to Stop on Words

In the previous lessons, you learned rules about how to stop on words. Read the words below and make the proper stops. The explanations follow on the next page.

الذِّكرَى ۞	جَنَّتِى ۞
عَذَابٍ ۞	المِسكِينِ ۞
صَفًّا ۞	اليَتِيمَ ۞
أَحَدٌ ۞	مَرضِيَّةً ۞
مَسرُورًا ۞	يَحُورَ ۞
بِيَمِينِهِ ۞	تَخَلَّتْ ۞

Brief explanation of "How to Stop on Words."	
الذِّكرَى Stopping on Alif-Maqsoorah, read the Medd (aa).	جَنَّتِى Stopping on Yaa Medd, read the Medd (ee).
عَذَابٍ Stopping on Kasrah Tanween, drop the Kasrah Tanween.	المِسكِينِ Stopping on Kasrah, drop Kasrah.
أَحَدٌ Stopping on Dammah Tanween ends with Sukoon.	مَرضِيَّةً Stopping on Taa-MarBootah ends with Haa-MarBootah.
مَسرُورًا Stopping on Fathah-Tanween, read the Medd 2 beats (aa).	يَحُورَ Stopping Fathah ends with Sukoon.
بِيَمِينِهِ Stopping on HaaMarbootah ends with HaaMarbootah.	تَخَلَّتْ Stopping on Sukoon, ending with Sukoon.

Assignments:

- Practice Reading Soorah al Fajr (89) and Soorah al Inshiqaaq (84), pay close attention to the rules of stopping on words that you have learned.
- Complete a writing assignment.
- Refer to Quran the Study Log every day!

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 7

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 7

In this lesson, you will read portions of selected Aayah and learn about some of the signs and symbols in the Quran.

In the Quran, you will find a sign that looks like this: ۩ It is a symbol indicating Sajdah Tilaawah. Sajdah Tilaawah is an act of worship completed during recitation. It is Sunnah to perform it; thus, whoever performs it will be rewarded, and whoever does not, there is no blame. There is no need to apply it in a learning environment. However, it should be observed (sometimes) to show submission to Allah. See the table below for a list of places where Sajdah Tilaawah is in the Quran. There are 2 in Juz Amma that contain Sajdah Tilawah.

15 places of Sajdah Tilaawah in the Quran

1.	Al-a'raf	7:206
2.	Ar-Ra'd	13:15
3.	An-Nahl	16:50
4.	Al-Isra	17:109
5.	Maryam	19:58
6.	al-Hajj	22:18
7.	al-Hajj	22:77
8.	al-Furqaan	25:60
9.	al-Naml	27:26
10.	as-Sajdah	32:15
11.	Saad	38:24
12.	Fussilaat	41:38
13.	An-Najm	53:62
14.	Inshiqaaq	84:21
15.	Al Alaq	96:19

Let us make Sujood to Allah, and avoid resembling Shaytan who refused to prostrate to Allah!

Next symbols,

The Zeros

1. There is a zero in the Quran called The Oblong Zero 0, which looks like the **zero** used in the English numerical system. It is found only on top of Alif and has the following rulings,

- If you stop on the oblong zero, pronounce it. Like in Soorah al Insaan 76:15

وَيُطَافُ عَلَيهِم بِـَٔانِيَةٍ مِّن فِضَّةٍ وَأَكوَابٍ كَانَت قَوَارِيرَاْ

- If it is between two words, drop it (it is silent) and continue reading. See Soorah al Kaafiroon, 109:4 for an example.

وَلَآ أَنَاْ عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدتُّم

2. There is another zero in the Quran called The Circular Zero ۝, it is smaller than the oblong zero and looks more like the **letter** o in English. It has one rule: It is always silent. See Soorah al-Asr 103:3

إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ وَعَمِلُواْ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَواْ بِٱلۡحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَواْ بِٱلصَّبرِ ۝

Next two obligatory symbols,

The 2 Obligatory Symbols

Two symbols in the Quran are obligatory to observe. One is an obligatory stop; the other requires continuation.

مـ

Must stop: When you are reading the Quran and you arrive at this Meem (مـ), it is **obligatory** to **stop**. (For example, see 2:253)

Note: This (مـ) does not have a tail.

تِلْكَ ٱلرُّسُلُ فَضَّلْنَا بَعْضَهُمْ عَلَىٰ
بَعْضٍ ۘ مِّنْهُم مَّن كَلَّمَ ٱللَّهُ ۖ وَرَفَعَ
بَعْضَهُمْ دَرَجَٰتٍ ۚ وَءَاتَيْنَا عِيسَى
ٱبْنَ مَرْيَمَ ٱلْبَيِّنَٰتِ وَأَيَّدْنَٰهُ بِرُوحِ
ٱلْقُدُسِ ۗ وَلَوْ شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ مَا ٱقْتَتَلَ ٱلَّذِينَ
مِنۢ بَعْدِهِم مِّنۢ بَعْدِ مَا جَآءَتْهُمُ
ٱلْبَيِّنَٰتُ وَلَٰكِنِ ٱخْتَلَفُوا۟ فَمِنْهُم مَّنْ
ءَامَنَ وَمِنْهُم مَّن كَفَرَ ۚ وَلَوْ شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ
مَا ٱقْتَتَلُوا۟ وَلَٰكِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يَفْعَلُ مَا يُرِيدُ

لا

Do not stop: When you are reading the Quran and you come to Laam/Alif (لا) it is **obligatory** to **continue**. (For example, see 2:120)

وَلَن تَرْضَىٰ عَنكَ ٱلْيَهُودُ وَلَا
ٱلنَّصَٰرَىٰ حَتَّىٰ تَتَّبِعَ مِلَّتَهُمْ ۗ قُلْ إِنَّ
هُدَى ٱللَّهِ هُوَ ٱلْهُدَىٰ ۗ وَلَئِنِ ٱتَّبَعْتَ
أَهْوَآءَهُم بَعْدَ ٱلَّذِى جَآءَكَ مِنَ
ٱلْعِلْمِ ۙ مَا لَكَ مِنَ ٱللَّهِ مِن وَلِىٍّ وَلَا
نَصِيرٍ

Keep reading and notice the symbols learned in this lesson.
Remember, the signs for stopping come ***above*** the text,
not *within* the text.

Next, complete a writing exercise.

Reminder: Complete study logs daily!

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 8

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 8

In this lesson, we learn more Medd types and are introduced to the articulation points of the long vowels.

Firstly, the articulation of the long vowels. Alif-Medd is produced by opening the mouth, Waw Medd is made by rounding the lips, and Yaa Medd is made by dropping the jaw. See the table below:

Articulation of the long vowels		
Yaa Medd (ي)	Wow Medd (و)	Alif Medd (ا)

Reading with the long vowels:

- The ~ mark above a letter makes Madd longer
- The long vowels may be extended to 4-5 beats; it is not necessary to understand why at this point. Rather, what is important is to recognize these vowels when they appear in the Quran and to learn how to read them. See the table below:

وَ	Read and listen along to al Kaafiroon (109) and Soorah Masad (111)
ىَ	Read and listen along to Soorah al Humazah, see 104:3
وَ	Read and listen along to Soorah al Fajr (89)
The horizontal Alif ~ found in the examples provided above extends the Medd to 4-5 beats.	

Another type of Medd:

Inverted Medd, called Medd Sillah. It is a normal Medd of 2 beats unless it has the ~ mark above it. See the table below:

Learn and practice the following inverted Medd symbols	
ے	See Soorah al Quraysh Aayah 2, and Taariq 86:8
و	Read Soorah at Taariq, See 8, 10, and 13

Remember:

It takes a lot of practice to recite the timing of long vowels correctly. Initially, you might use your fingers to count the vowel timings. Hence, raising a finger constitutes one count. Therefore, if you have a Medd that has four counts, raise your finger to four. This is a system you can use until you get the gist of the vowel timings. Refrain from counting vowel timings while in Salah. The counting finger method varies from person to person, so it is best to seek help from a teacher. Lastly, listen to reciters for proper timings and vowel articulations.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

The time it takes you to extend a finger is a vowel count…

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 9

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 9

More Stopping Symbols

In this lesson, you will continue studying various signs and symbols.

In the previous lessons, you learned some signs and symbols in the Quran. Now, complete the exercise below,

With the lines provided, explain the action for each symbol.	
ے	
ہ	
لا	

You may reference previous assignments to confirm your answers.

Next, learn three more signs for stopping.

Signs of Stopping in the Quran	
ج	**Permissible stop**, you may stop or continue.
صلے	**Better to continue**, permissible to stop.
قلے	**Better to stop**, permissible to continue
In summary, you may stop or continue with either symbol.	

Next, identify these examples.

Read the two Aayah below and apply the stopping symbols.

ءَامَنَ ٱلرَّسُولُ بِمَآ أُنزِلَ إِلَيهِ مِن رَّبِّهِۦ وَٱلمُؤمِنُونَ ۚ كُلٌّ ءَامَنَ بِٱللَّهِ وَمَلَٰٓئِكَتِهِۦ وَكُتُبِهِۦ وَرُسُلِهِۦ لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَينَ أَحَدٍ مِّن رُّسُلِهِۦ ۚ وَقَالُواْ سَمِعنَا وَأَطَعنَا ۖ غُفرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيكَ ٱلمَصِيرُ

The Messenger has believed in what was revealed to him from his Lord, and [so have] the believers. All of them have believed in Allah and His angels and His books and His messengers, [saying], "We make no distinction between any of His messengers." And they say, "We hear, and we obey. [We seek] Your forgiveness, our Lord, and to You is the [final] destination. 2:284

لَا يُكَلِّفُ ٱللَّهُ نَفسًا إِلَّا وُسعَهَا ۚ لَهَا مَا كَسَبَت وَعَلَيهَا مَا ٱكتَسَبَت ۗ رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذنَآ إِن نَّسِينَآ أَو أَخطَأنَا ۚ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحمِل عَلَينَآ إِصرًا كَمَا حَمَلتَهُۥ عَلَى ٱلَّذِينَ مِن قَبلِنَا ۚ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِۦ ۖ وَٱعفُ عَنَّا وَٱغفِر لَنَا وَٱرحَمنَآ ۚ أَنتَ مَولَىٰنَا فَٱنصُرنَا عَلَى ٱلقَومِ ٱلكَٰفِرِينَ

Allah does not charge a soul except [with that within] its capacity. It will have [the consequence of] what [good] it has gained, and it will bear [the consequence of] what [evil] it has earned. "Our Lord do not impose blame upon us if we have forgotten or erred. Our Lord and lay not upon us a burden like that which You laid upon those before us. Our Lord and burden us not with that which we have no ability to bear. And pardon us; and forgive us; and have mercy upon us. You are our protector, so aid us over the disbelieving people. 2:285

These two Aayaah are from Soorah al-Baqarah. Next, let's learn about them.

Virtues of the last two Aayaah of Soorah al Baqarah:

Abu Masood Al-Badri (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) saying, "He who recites the two Ayat at the end of Surat Al-Baqarah at night, they will suffice him."

Al-Bukhari and Muslim

The sufficing here refers to the fact that they will protect him from evil and despised matters, and the Shaytaan will not approach him in the night, and he will be accredited with virtue and reward. And all of these are gathered from this narration. Fat-hul-Baaree by Ibn Hajr

Begin reciting these 2 Aayat at night.

Remember, the rules of stopping appear above the text. You will learn more signs of stopping in the next lesson. Be sure to read the Quran every day; each day will become easier with Allah's assistance. Complete study logs daily!

May Allah make all your affairs easy. Aameen

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 10

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 10

In this lesson, you will learn more about stopping symbols and more when Laam (ل) with Allah's name.

In Module 1, Arabic Essentials, you learned about seven heavy letters and that (ر) is heavy sometimes. The same is true for the letter (ل). However, only combined with Allah's name. Thus, Laam (ل) is light when Kasrah precedes it. For example, in the mention "Bismillah". However, it is heavy when Fathah or Dammah precedes it. Like in the mention "Rasoolullah". See the table below.

Examples of Heavy and Light Laam (ل).	
بِسمِ الله الحَمدُ لله بِالله فِي دِينِ اللهِ	The Laam in Allah's name is pronounced like "l" sound in the word "latitude", in these examples.
رَسُولُ الله سُبحَانَ الله نَصرُالله أَستَغفِرُ الله	The Laam in Allah's name is pronounced like "l" sound in the word "longitude", in these examples.
Read and listen to Soorah alBurooj (85), Shams (91) and Nasr (110)	

Next, learn more stopping symbols.

The last two symbols to learn are:

س and ∴ ∴ are used less frequently than the other signs

The two triangular sets of dots (∴ ∴) above the text mean you may stop on the first set or the second, but you cannot stop at both. See the example from Soorah Baqarah below,

ذَٰلِكَ ٱلْكِتَٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ ۛ فِيهِ ۛ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢﴾

Next, the small Seen س above the text indicates a pause *without* taking a breath, like the comma in English. All other stopping symbols allow a complete breath, like a period that ends a sentence. Meanwhile, practice reading the small Seen س, in the following Aayah, from Soorah al Mutaffifeen 83:14:

كَلَّا ۖ بَلْ ۜ رَانَ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِم مَّا كَانُوا۟ يَكْسِبُونَ

Remember: Anytime you come across a word or Aayaah that is difficult, say it many times until it becomes easy. This will increase your reading fluency. Keep reading every day, continue to stay focused, and do your best. **Complete Quran study logs daily!**

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 11

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 11

In this lesson, read Soorah al Mutaffiffen (83) and learn:

- How to read Medd exposed to Sukoon. This involves stopping on a word that ends with Medd. Thus, Medd may extend to 4 or 6 counts. Read the example below,

أَرَءَيْتَ ٱلَّذِى يُكَذِّبُ بِٱلدِّينِ
فَذَٰلِكَ ٱلَّذِى يَدُعُّ ٱلْيَتِيمَ
وَلَا يَحُضُّ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ ٱلْمِسكِينِ

Consistency is key when reading Medd exposed to Sukoon. If you recite with four counts for an Aayah, the next Aayah will also end with four counts, and so on.

Assignment: Read and listen along to at-Teen (95) and Maaoon (107) al Mutaffiffen (83) this week. Remember, there is a reward for each letter you recite.

Next, learn about the features of the Quran. The example provided is from a color-coded Tajweed Quran. For some, it is helpful to begin with this method. Meanwhile, consider a copy that includes information such as the Soorah number and Aayaat count. Examine the page of the Quran on the following page. Notice that the rule mentioned in this lesson (Medd exposed to Sukoon) is orange. Other than the color system in the color-coded Tajweed Quran, everything else is standard.

Name of the Soorah

The Juz Number in Words

Optional extended Medd to 4-6 beats

Each Aayah in Soorat Teen ends with the optional extended Medd and is color-coded orange

The Soorah Number

Lists the number of Aayaat in the Soorah

Prostration symbol

Key for color-coded rules

Page number

Note: Reading with Medd exposed to Sukoon is not one of the obligatory types of mistakes to be corrected. May Allah bless you. Aameen

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 12

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 12

In this lesson, you will learn about the periods of Revelation, Makkiyyaah, and Madiniyyah.

Allah, in His infinite Mercy and Wisdom, revealed the Quran in stages over 23 years. As Allah the Most-High says:

وَقُرْءَانًا فَرَقْنَٰهُ لِتَقْرَأَهُۥ عَلَى ٱلنَّاسِ عَلَىٰ مُكْثٍ وَنَزَّلْنَٰهُ تَنزِيلًا

And (it is) a Quran which We have divided (into parts), in order that you might recite it to men at intervals. And We have revealed it by stages, (in 23 years). 17:106

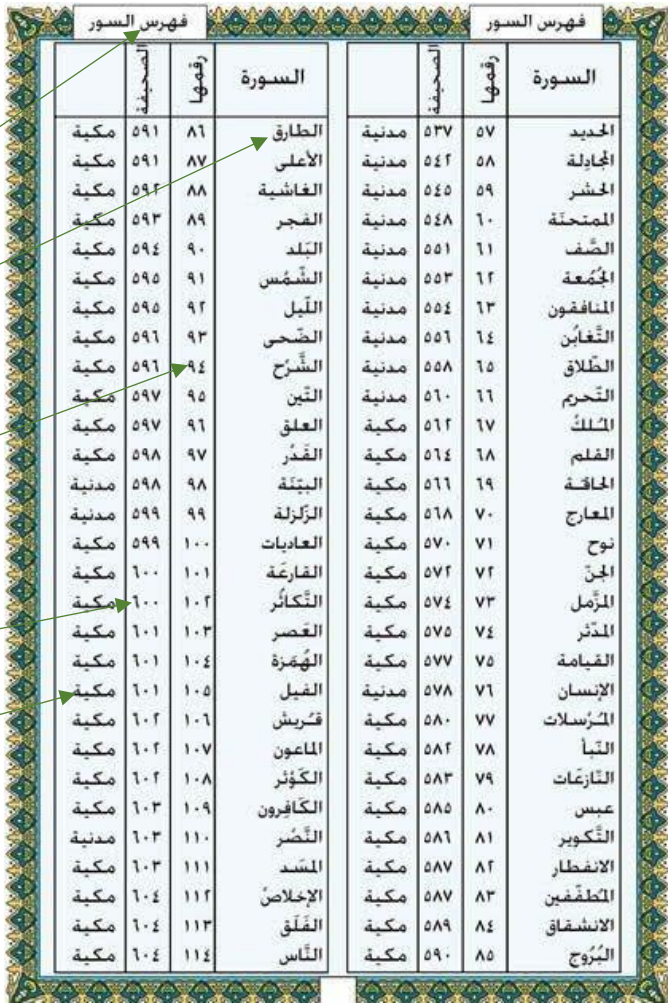
There are two periods of revelation, one before the migration to Madinah, called Makkee, *even* if the actual revelation occurred elsewhere. And since the Prophet (ﷺ) spent most of his life in Makkah, the Quran contains more Makkiyyah Suwar, 84 of them. These Surahs were revealed during the first 13 years of revelation. The correct Aqeedah is clarified—additionally, the resurrection after death and singling out Allah for worship.

There are 28 Madanee Suwar in the Quran; these verses address various laws and detailed matters of worship, manners, and interactions with people.

Become more acquainted with the Quran by reading the list of the Madanee Suwar provided on the following page.

A list of Madanee Suwar in the Quran		
Amount	*Number*	*Name*
1.	2	Baqarah
2.	3	Imraan
3.	4	Nisaa
4.	5	Maaidah
5.	8	Anfal
6.	9	Tawbah
7.	13	Ra'd
8.	22	Hajj
9.	24	Noor
10.	33	Ahzaab
11.	47	Muhammad
12.	48	Fath
13.	49	Hujuraat
14.	55	Rahmaan
15.	57	Hadeed
16.	58	Mujaadilah
17.	59	Hashr
18.	60	Mumtahinah
19.	61	Saff
20.	62	Jumuah
21.	63	Munaafiqoon
22.	64	Taghabun
23.	65	Tallaaq
24.	66	Tahreem
25.	76	Insaan
26.	98	Bayyinah
27.	99	Zalzalah
28.	110	Nasr

Below is an image of the contents of the Quran, which lists which surahs are Makki and Madanee.
Examine this example.



فهرس السور

السورة	رقمها	الصحيفة	
الحديد	٥٧	٥٣٧	مدنية
المجادلة	٥٨	٥٤٢	مدنية
الحشر	٥٩	٥٤٥	مدنية
الممتحنة	٦٠	٥٤٨	مدنية
الصَّف	٦١	٥٥١	مدنية
الجُمُعة	٦٢	٥٥٣	مدنية
المنافقون	٦٣	٥٥٤	مدنية
التَّغابُن	٦٤	٥٥٦	مدنية
الطَّلاق	٦٥	٥٥٨	مدنية
التَّحريم	٦٦	٥٦٠	مدنية
المُلكُ	٦٧	٥٦٢	مكية
القلم	٦٨	٥٦٤	مكية
الحاقّة	٦٩	٥٦٦	مكية
المعارج	٧٠	٥٦٨	مكية
نوح	٧١	٥٧٠	مكية
الجنّ	٧٢	٥٧٢	مكية
المزّمل	٧٣	٥٧٤	مكية
المدّثر	٧٤	٥٧٥	مكية
القيامة	٧٥	٥٧٧	مكية
الإنسان	٧٦	٥٧٨	مدنية
المُرسلات	٧٧	٥٨٠	مكية
النّبأ	٧٨	٥٨٢	مكية
النّازعات	٧٩	٥٨٣	مكية
عبس	٨٠	٥٨٥	مكية
التّكوير	٨١	٥٨٦	مكية
الانفطار	٨٢	٥٨٧	مكية
المُطفّفين	٨٣	٥٨٧	مكية
الانشقاق	٨٤	٥٨٩	مكية
البُروج	٨٥	٥٩٠	مكية

فهرس السور

السورة	رقمها	الصحيفة	
الطارق	٨٦	٥٩١	مكية
الأعلى	٨٧	٥٩١	مكية
الغاشية	٨٨	٥٩٢	مكية
الفجر	٨٩	٥٩٣	مكية
البَلد	٩٠	٥٩٤	مكية
الشَّمس	٩١	٥٩٥	مكية
اللّيل	٩٢	٥٩٥	مكية
الضّحى	٩٣	٥٩٦	مكية
الشَّرح	٩٤	٥٩٦	مكية
التّين	٩٥	٥٩٧	مكية
العلق	٩٦	٥٩٧	مكية
القَدْر	٩٧	٥٩٨	مكية
البيّنة	٩٨	٥٩٨	مدنية
الزّلزلة	٩٩	٥٩٩	مدنية
العاديات	١٠٠	٥٩٩	مكية
القارعَة	١٠١	٦٠٠	مكية
التّكاثُر	١٠٢	٦٠٠	مكية
العَصر	١٠٣	٦٠١	مكية
الهُمَزة	١٠٤	٦٠١	مكية
الفيل	١٠٥	٦٠١	مكية
قُريش	١٠٦	٦٠٢	مكية
الماعون	١٠٧	٦٠٢	مكية
الكَوْثر	١٠٨	٦٠٢	مكية
الكَافِرون	١٠٩	٦٠٣	مكية
النَّصْر	١١٠	٦٠٣	مدنية
المَسَد	١١١	٦٠٣	مكية
الإخلاصُ	١١٢	٦٠٤	مكية
الفَلَق	١١٣	٦٠٤	مكية
النّاس	١١٤	٦٠٤	مكية

Exercise:

- Read, Soorah al Bayyinah (98), Zalzalah (99), and Nasr (110). These Suwar were revealed during the Madaniyyan period.
- Complete the writing assignment on the following page.
- Refer to the Quran Study Log every day!

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 13

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 13

For this lesson, read Soorah an Naba (78), Naaziaat (79) and Abasa (80) and:

- Know these Suwar contain a review of concepts previously learned.
- Test yourself, read these 3 Suwar and write the rules you recognize below. Review lessons that cause difficulty.

Notes

Muadh bin Anas (May Allah be please with him), reported that the Messengers of Allah (ﷺ) said: "Whoever recites Soorah al-Ikhlaas 10 times, Allah will build for him a house in Paradise."

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 14

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 14

In this lesson, you will read Soorah al-Falaq (113) and Naas (114) learn that:

- They were revealed together.
- They serve as protection from evil.
  - Abu Saeed Al-Khudri (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) would seek protection against the evil of jinn and the evil eye until Soorah Al-Falaq and An-Naas were revealed. After they were revealed, he took refuge in them for seeking Allah's protection and left everything besides them.
- They are the last 2 Soorahs in the Quran
- You should say them along with Ikhlaas (112) after Fajr, Maghrib, and before going to sleep.

Next, read Soorah al-Ikhlaas (112), and learn:

- It has many virtues.
- It is equal to 1/3 of the Quran since it is pure Tawheed
  - "Ubayy (May Allah be pleased with him), reported that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "Whoever recites Soorah al-Ikhlaas, it is as if he has recited 1/3 of the Quran"!

Exercise: Complete the writing assignment on the following page. Be sure you continue your Quran Study Logs!

Arabic Writing Practice

Quran Study Log

Week 15

Subject	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Memorization							
Review							
Recitation							
Listen (and read along)							

Literacy Enrichment Lesson 15

For this lesson, complete the Final Assignment:

- Test yourself, determine how long it takes you to re-read a page of the Quran. Follow the instructions below.

Final Timed Reading

1) Set your timer and read a page of the Quran.
2) Read a page you haven't memorized and aren't familiar with.
3) Copy your reading time.
4) Record your timing: _____
5) **Note:** One primary objective of this course is for learners to establish a permanent daily commitment to the Quran. Whether you plan to memorize or continue reciting, fluency is key. Keep reading and update your commitment now that you have completed this course.

May Allah guide you to good in all your affairs. Aameen

- You have finished Module 2, Literacy Enrichment!
- Mission accomplishment date: _____
- Next, move on to Module 3, Nouns: "Grammar and Word Acquisition".

Congratulations!

To conclude, read the following Dua and learn:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشهَدُ أَن لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

✓ This is the Dua for closing.
✓ It may be said after reading the Quran, too.
✓ It is an atonement for gatherings.

Aishah, may Allah be pleased with her, said:
That the Messenger of Allah, when he used to sit at a sitting or pray, he would say some phrases, so Aishah asked him about the phrases he said: If he has spoken with good, it is a seal upon them (the good statements) until the Day of Resurrection, and if he has spoken other than that it is an atonement. (They are:)
سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أشهد أن لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ
"Glorified be You, and praise be to You, there is no deity that has the right to be worshipped except You.
I seek Allah's forgiveness and repent to Him."
[Al-Albaanee graded it authentic in his "Silsilatu Saheehah" (495/7)]
Moreover, refrain from kissing the Quran or saying "Sadaqallaahul adheem" upon completion.

You did it! This is the End of Module 2!

Literacy Enrichment Bonus Section

Monthly Calendar - Continuous Recitation Goals						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat

Daily:

- Recite Aayatul Kursee after each prayer.
- Recite the last two verses of Soorah al Baqarah every night.
- Continue your commitment to reading the Quran every day.

Weekly:

- Read Soorah al Kahf every Friday.

Recite virtuous Suwar:

- Recite from the "Ha Meem" Suwar.
- Recite Soorah al Mulk every night.
- Recite Al Baqarah and Al Imran daily.

Memorizing from the Mufassal:

- Complete Juz Amma (30) minimum.

Motivating Fact:

If you read 18 lines a day, you'll complete the Quran in a year,

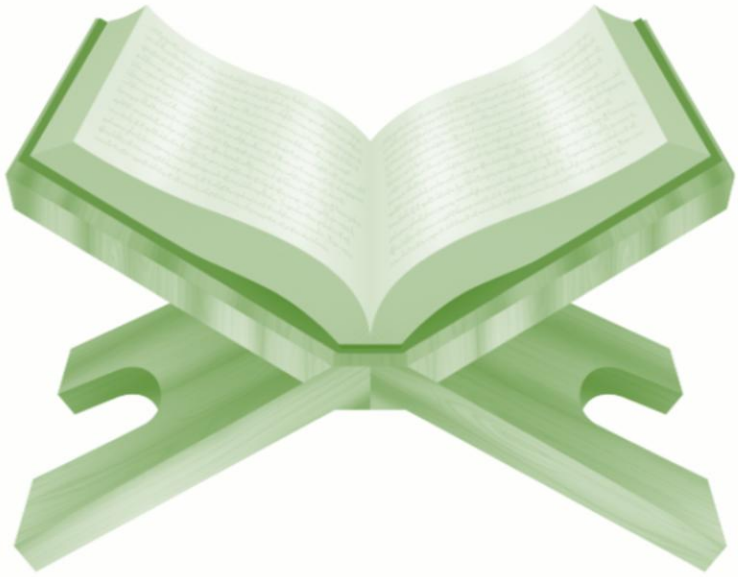
Ponder the rewards.

وَأُمِرْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنَ ٱلْمُسْلِمِينَ
وَأَنْ أَتْلُوَا۟ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ ۖ فَمَنِ ٱهْتَدَىٰ فَإِنَّمَا يَهْتَدِى لِنَفْسِهِۦ ۖ
وَمَن ضَلَّ فَقُلْ إِنَّمَآ أَنَا۠ مِنَ ٱلْمُنذِرِينَ

And I am commanded to be from among the Muslims. And to recite the Quran, so whosoever receives guidance receives it for the good of his own self, and whosoever goes astray, then say (to him): "I am only one of the warners."
27: 91-92

سلسلة تعلم القرآن

Learning Quran Series



Literacy Enrichment
Module 2

Become an Effective Reader | Workbook Coach

Literacy Enrichment assists learners in becoming confident Arabic readers. It contains 15 meaningful lessons, including a daily reading commitment that promotes recitation fluency. It explains the unique vowel marks, stopping symbols, and other special features of the Quran. It has numerous tips for success and is designed to acquire and retain new skills with ease. It is complete with explanatory notes, reading maps, writing drills, studying logs, and more! It has the tools necessary to improve memorization and recitation of the Quran. This Workbook Coach is based on actual student outcomes and has been producing effective results for over a decade; it is made to advance:

* The struggling reader becomes a flowing reader.
* Recitation precision.
* The student's penmanship.
* Quran memorization facilitation.
* The learner's confidence, strength, & independence.

Literacy Enrichment, Enrich yourself today!

LEARNING QURAN SERIES

"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME."

BY SADIYYA UMM JALEEL

Step 1 Fundamentals of reading & writing - Arabic Essentials, 15 lessons! *(Module 1)*

Step 2: Fluency in reading – Become an Effective Reader, 15 lessons! *(Module 2) Workbook Coach*

Step 3: Learning to understand the Quran by way of sight words – Grammar and Word Acquisition, Word Focus: Nouns! *(Module 3)*

Step 4: Learning to understand the Quran by way of sight words – Grammar and Word Acquisition, Word Focus: Verbs! *(Module 4)*

Step Up Reducing enunciation and recitation errors – Tajweed Assist! An Easy Guide to the Basics! *(Module B)*